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FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS

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SOURCE Handbook and periodical as indicated.

RADIO STATIONS AND THE RADIO INDUSTRY IN YUGOSLAVIA



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Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources.

A. New Radio Stations

1. Radio Yugoslavia

Radio Yugoslavia was established in May 1951 to fill the need for a radio station exclusively for foreign broadcasting. Up to this time, foreign broadcasting had been done by the Radio Belgrade short-wave station. Radio Yugoslavia began broadcasting with a 10-kilowatt short-wave transmitter and a 20-kilowatt medium-wave transmitter. Because of lack of equipment, and because of the USSR and Satellite campaign against Yugoslavia, most broadcasting was in Russian and the languages of the Satellites, although some was in Spanish and Greek. The station broadcast for 10 hours daily.

A new 100-kilowatt short-wave transmitter was installed and went on the air on 1 May 1952. At present, Radio Yugoslavia broadcasts 23 hours on week days and 27 [sic] hours on Sundays.(1)

2. Radio Sljeme

Radio Sljeme, the newest Yugoslav radio station, went into operation in Zagreb recently. This is a low-capacity station, which has a range of approximately 20,000 square kilometers. Its first programs were musical programs requested by listeners. Then the Concert Bureau, followed by the Municipal People's Council, and finally various enterprises availed themselves of the services of Radio Sljeme.(2)



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B. Capacities of Radio Stations

In 1949, Yugoslav radio stations had a total capacity of 452 kilowatts; in 1950, 526.1 kilowatts; and in 1951, 545.1 kilowatts.

In 1951, the number of radio stations, their capacities and their wavelengths were as follows:

<u>Radio Stations</u>	<u>Kilowatts</u>	<u>Wave Length (in meters)</u>
Radio Yugoslavia	20	236.5
Yugoslav short-wave stations	10	13.8 and 49.1
Radio Belgrade	150	439.2
Radio Novi Sad	5	212.4
Radio Zajecar	0.3	264.8
Radio Pristina	2	212.4
Radio Valjevo	0.02	202.1
Radio Nis	1.5	327.1
Radio Zagreb	135	264.8
Radio Rijeka	1.5	212.4
Radio Osijek	0.8	202.1
Radio Dubrovnik	0.8	212.4
Radio Varazdin	0.5	188.2
Radio Slavonski Brod	0.03	202.1
Radio Ljubljana	135	327.1
Radio Ljubljana II	0.8	202.1
Radio Maribor	5	212.4
Radio Skoplje	20	370.8
Radio Bitolj	1	212.4
Radio Sarajevo	20	490.9
Radio Titograd	20	340.5

C. Broadcasting

In 1950 and 1951, the major stations broadcast the following number of hours daily:

<u>Radio Stations</u>	<u>1950 Weekdays</u>		<u>1951 Weekdays</u>		<u>1950 Sundays</u>		<u>1951 Sundays</u>	
	<u>Hours</u>	<u>Minutes</u>	<u>Hours</u>	<u>Minutes</u>	<u>Hours</u>	<u>Minutes</u>	<u>Hours</u>	<u>Minutes</u>
Radio Yugoslavia			14	--			16	--
Radio Belgrade	14	10	14	--	18	30	18	30
Radio Zagreb	13	45	13	35	18	15	17	30
Radio Ljubljana	13	10	13	10	17	--	17	--
Radio Sarajevo	10	10	10	50	14	5	17	15
Radio Skoplje	11	40	11	28	14	15	12	40
Radio Novi Sad	9	16	10	50	14	--	14	50
Radio Pristina	6	--	8	25	9	35	10	15
Radio Titograd	5	30	5	3-	10	--	10	--

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The total number of annual broadcast hours in 1950 was 61,097 hours, 50 minutes; and in 1951, 62,405 hours, 56 minutes.

In 1950 and 1951, the major stations broadcast the following number of hours annually.

<u>Radio Stations</u>	1950		1951	
	<u>Hours</u>	<u>Minutes</u>	<u>Hours</u>	<u>Minutes</u>
Radio Belgrade	5,645	55	5,426	33
Radio Belgrade, short-wave	3,767	28	--	--
Radio Belgrade II (since May 1951, Radio Yugoslavia)	2,798	41	4,860	--
Radio Zagreb	5,224	9	5,185	12
Radio Ljubljana-Maribor-Ajdovscina	4,850	31	--	--
Radio Ljubljana-Maribor-Ljubljana II	--	--	4,969	6
Radio Sarajevo	3,986	40	4,452	50
Radio Skoplje	4,232	47	4,338	42
Radio Titograd	2,958	16	2,901	2
Radio Novi Sad	3,622	54	3,769	*12
Radio Zajecar	1,512	--	1,084	--
Radio Dubrovnik	3,233	--	3,017	18
Radio Osijek	3,612	--	2,844	20
Radio Rijeka	3,062	--	3,470	24
Radio Pristina	2,378	--	2,378	--
Radio Nis	508	40	608	40
Radio Bitolj	--	--	2,906	--

D. Programs for National Minorities

Radio stations in areas populated by national minorities devoted a considerable part of their time to programs for the minorities. In 1950 and 1951, broadcasts to national minorities were as follows:

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<u>Language Broadcasts</u>		1950		1951	
		<u>Hours</u>	<u>Minutes</u>	<u>Hours</u>	<u>Minutes</u>
Radio Novi Sad	Hungarian	1	10	1	17
	Rumanian	0	41	0	59
	Russian	0	21	0	30
	Slovak	0	37	1	-
Radio Pristina	Albanian	2	30	1	25
	Turkish (Sundays)			0	10
Radio Skoplje	Turkish	0	40	0	40
	Albanian	0	40	0	40
Radio Zajecar	Vlach	0	40	0	40

E. Radio Subscribers

In 1949, Yugoslavia had 293,725 radio subscribers; in 1950, 334,518; and in 1951, 354,021. In 1950 and 1951, subscribers were distributed by republic as follows:

<u>Republic</u>	<u>Subscribers in Dec 1950</u>	<u>Subscribers in Dec 1951</u>
Serbia	124,155	129,126
Croatia	104,847	108,139
Slovenia	66,156	72,883
Bosnia-Herzegovina	19,587	22,887
Macedonia	16,858	18,375
Montenegro	2,915	2,611

In 1949, one of every 56 individuals had a radio; in 1950, one of 48, and in 1951, one of 46.

In 1950 and 1951, there was one radio receiver for the following number of people:

<u>Republic</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
Serbia	52	48
Croatia	35	35
Slovenia	20	19
Bosnia-Herzegovina	130	111
Macedonia	68	62
Montenegro	129	144

F. Foreign Broadcasts Over Radio Yugoslavia

In 1950 and 1951, Radio Yugoslavia's foreign broadcasts were in 13 different languages in addition to Serbo-Croatian, as follows:

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	<u>Time</u>		<u>Wave Length</u>		
English	0730-0745	49.18	31.56		
	1700-1715	49.18	41.67		
	1915-1930	49.18	48.78		
	2245-2300	49.18	48.78		
French	0745-0800	49.18	31.56		
	1900-1915	49.18	48.78		
	2315-2330	236.6	264.7		
German	1430-1445	49.18	41.67		
	1845-1900	236.6	49.18	48.78	
	2300-2315	49.18	48.78		
	2315-2325	327.1			
Russian	0530-0600	31.56	49.18		
	0645-0715	31.56	49.18		
	1630-1645	41.67	49.18		
	1745-1800	41.67	49.18		
	2000-2030	48.78	49.18		
	2130-2145	48.78	49.18		
	2315-2345	439	41.44	48.78	49.18
Spanish	0715-0730	49.18	31.56		
	2045-2100	49.18	48.78		
	0015-0045	439			
	0030-0045	49.18	48.78		
Greek	1915-1930	236.6			
	2045-2100	236.6			
Albanian	0645-0700	236.6			
	1330-1345	49.18			
	1500-1515	236.6	49.18	41.67	
	1745-1800	236.6	340.5		
	1900-1915	236.6			
	2130-2200	236.6	340.5		
Bulgarian	0530-0545	236.6			
	0540-0555	370.8			
	1400-1415	49.18	41.67		
	1530-1545	236.6	49.18	41.67	
	1700-1715	236.6			
	1800-1815	236.6	49.18		
	2000-2030	236.6			
	2245-2300	236.6	370.8		
Czech	0615-0630	236.6	49.18	31.56	
	1715-1730	236.6	49.18	41.67	
	2030-2045	236.6	49.18	48.78	
	2200-2230	236.6	49.18	48.78	
	2300-2315	236.6	264.7	41.44	
Slovak	1615-1630	49.18	41.67		
	1815-1830	236.6	49.18	48.78	
Hungarian	0630-0645	236.6	49.18	31.56	
	1415-1430	49.18	41.67		
	1545-1600	236.6	49.18	41.67	

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	<u>Time</u>		<u>Wave Length</u>		
	1830-1845	236.6	49.18	48.78	
	2100-2130	236.6	202.2	49.18	48.78
	2330-2345	236.6	264.7		
Rumanian	0545-0600	236.6			
	1345-1400	49.18	41.67		
	1515-1530	236.6	49.18	41.67	
	1730-1745	236.6	49.18	41.67	
	1930-2000	236.6	49.18	48.78	
	2230-2245	236.6	49.18	48.78	
Polish	0600-0615	236.6	49.18	31.56	
	1445-1500	49.18	41.67		
	1645-1700	49.18	41.67		
	2145-2200	49.18	48.78		
	2300-2315	327.1			
	2345-2400	236.6	439	264.7	49.18
		48.78	41.44		
Serbo-Croatian	0445-0445 (music)	19.69	31.56	(Mondays only)	
	0445-0515	19.69	31.56		
	1600-1615	49.18	41.67		
	2400-0030	236.6	49.18	48.78	

G. Radio Industry in 1950 and 1951

In 1950 and 1951, Yugoslav radio technical laboratories produced a four-channel, short-wave wireless installation which provides for four simultaneous telephone channels, and a wave analyzer which is equal to any foreign product. The wave analyzer is made by the "Litostroj" (Heavy Machine Factory in Ljubljana.)

The radio industry also mastered the serial production of magnetic stabilizers; produced prototypes of 3.5-watt and 30-watt dynamic loudspeakers; serially produced membranes for loudspeakers; serially produced special resistors; produced capacitors from mica, metal foil, and ceramic materials; produced high-voltage electrolytic capacitors; and constructed a five-channel wireless installation for high-frequency telephony.

Television is still in an experimental stage, but plans are being formulated to put in operation the first test transmitter, which will use 625 scanning lines within a frequency band of 7 megacycles.

Laboratory research on the construction of a five-channel installation for high frequency telephony was completed by the end of 1950 with the assistance of postal, telegraph, and telephone specialists, and a prototype was constructed which satisfies present-day demands of the telephone communications system.

Tests on an installation for high-frequency telephony and transmission of synchronizing frequencies over high-tension transmission lines have been successful. This installation is vital to the normal functioning of hydroelectric plants and accurate distribution of electric power. The use of this installation by power plants will enable them to have private and more reliable contacts, especially when regular telecommunications lines are broken.

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In 1950, Yugoslavia produced 26,000 radios of the "Kosmaj" model, and initiated the production of the new "Tesla" model. At present, 75 percent of the parts of the "Tesla" are made in domestic factories, but by the end of 1952 all parts will be produced domestically.(3)

SOURCES

1. Belgrade, Jugoslovenski radio, No 17, 1953
2. Ibid., No 15, 1953
3. Belgrade, Informativni prirucnik o Jugoslaviji, Bk 2, Sec 10-12, 1953

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